

THE CITY.

Our Musical Society among the Minneapolisians. The visit of the Minneapolis Musical Society to Minneapolis on Friday evening, was an event, and was a very interesting and agreeable occasion to the visitors at least.

The performers, with their friends, numbering in all about 40, left here in the regular train at 12 P. M. and returned after the concert in a special train, arriving at 12 at night.

A very large audience attended the performance, Harrison's Hall being entirely filled, and we are glad to learn that they acquitted themselves in their usual creditable manner. Their efforts seemed to be well received by our neighbors. Harrison's Hall, we learn, is much better fitted for musical performances than anything we have in St. Paul.

The Minneapolis Musical Society, a neighboring community, having to do with an object as the culture of music and its refining influence, is in every respect so commendable that we hope to see it continued and enlarged. When we witness the second representation of "The Captivity," we are not only permitted to enjoy its representation and the other half are fully ready for its repetition; steps are taken to secure it.

A correspondent sends us the following notice of the concert: The concert at Minneapolis by the Paul Musical Society was a success. The audience in view of the severe weather was larger than had been anticipated, and the concert afforded a surprise. Mr. Hancock in his solo male voice was heard to much applause. The singing of the hymns, which were of excellent quality, was well rendered, and the piano in the hands of Prof. Wood afforded much pleasure. There is one matter of gratification in this connection, and that is the fact that while our Musical Society sang recently in St. Paul to an audience remarkably quiet, and that the audience here, on the other hand, was not so quiet, and that the fact that while our Musical Society sang recently in St. Paul to an audience remarkably quiet, and that the audience here, on the other hand, was not so quiet.

Amendments to the City Charter. The Legislature at its recent session passed an act making sundry amendments to the City Charter. The principal one, however, is in changing the manner of electing the Comptroller, which was away from the people and conferred upon the Common Council.

Section four gives the Council power to amend the Charter, and the Council is now engaged in considering the amendments. The amendments are of a nature to give the Council more power, and to make the Charter more efficient.

Section five empowers the Council to amend the Charter, and the Council is now engaged in considering the amendments. The amendments are of a nature to give the Council more power, and to make the Charter more efficient.

Section six provides that when animals are sold by the pound, the proceeds of the sale, after deducting necessary expenses, shall be deposited with the City Treasurer, for the benefit of the owner, and for the use of the City.

Section seven obliges the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month to pay over to the City Treasurer all taxes collected by him belonging to the city during the preceding month.

Section eight provides that when animals are sold by the pound, the proceeds of the sale, after deducting necessary expenses, shall be deposited with the City Treasurer, for the benefit of the owner, and for the use of the City.

Gov. Miller left this city for St. Cloud yesterday morning. He will be absent for three or four days.

The Harmonic Society. At a regular meeting of the "St. Paul Harmonic Society," held March 3, 1865, the following officers were elected for the term of one year:

H. Thompson, President. R. S. Munger, Vice President. J. D. Wilson, Secretary. C. Carter, Treasurer. A. A. Clifton, Librarian. Wm. Wilson, Musical Director. Frank Ely, Assistant Director. Geo. H. Gilgore, Jr., Costume and Scene Manager.

Wm. H. Root, Wm. Wilson and F. Ely, Music Directors. The object of the Society is the cultivation and development of Musical taste among its members and the community, to obtain which they shall hold regular rehearsals and give public concerts.

The Society consists of three classes of membership—Active, Passive and Honorary. Active members are those who take an active part in the musical performances, and have the right to participate in all debates and vote on all questions coming before the Society.

The qualification for active membership is the ability to read music, and to sing or play an instrument. Passive members are those who are unable to read music, but who are willing to contribute to the expenses of the Society. Honorary members are those who are unable to read music, but who are willing to contribute to the expenses of the Society.

Persons wishing to be admitted members, must make application to any of the officers, or to the members of the Society. Active members pay an admission fee of one dollar. Passive members, one dollar. Honorary members, one dollar. The Society has provided a room for its meetings and rehearsals, and has made arrangements for the purchase of one of the best organs in the city.

The regular meetings are held every Friday evening. There will be an adjourned meeting of the Society on the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the next year.

New Music House. Messrs. Root & Co. of Chicago have lately established an extensive branch establishment in this city, which is located in Union Block on Third street. Our readers will do well to call on them, as they have the largest selection of sheet music this side of Chicago. They are also agents for Pianos and other musical instruments.

Departure for St. Paul. In our telegraphic news of the 18th inst., we mentioned the departure of Mr. M. M. Temple, who was leaving for St. Paul. We learn that Mr. Temple, who is a young man of great promise, is leaving for St. Paul to study law.

Mr. Temple is a young man of great promise, and is leaving for St. Paul to study law. He is a native of this city, and has been educated here. He is a member of the St. Paul Harmonic Society, and is a very active member.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

Rebel Version of the Affair. The Savannah Republican of the 2d contains an account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia, from the Augusta Constitutionalist of February 27, derived from a citizen of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops, in large numbers, left on the 17th in the direction of Charlotte. Gov. Magrath left on the 18th for the upper section of the State. He carried with him the same day and surrendered the city to Sherman.

The public stores were thrown open, and everybody helped themselves. No stores were burned. Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

THE CAPTURE OF GEORGETOWN.

Official Report of Admiral Dahlgren. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 7.—The Navy Department has received an official report from Admiral Dahlgren of his capture of Georgetown, South Carolina. The report is dated Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28th. Flag Master Harvey, in which he says: "Under date of the 26th I applied the Department for the naval force under my command to take possession of Georgetown. As soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty, I gave my attention to this point as likely to be the preferable communication route to the interior of the State. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army. The rebels were driven out of the city, and the city was occupied by Sherman's army.

\$20,000 worth of DRY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY S. COMSTOCK & CO., New York Store, MINNEAPOLIS. EVERY STYLE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, CASSIMERES, HATS & CAPS, &c., &c., &c. SALES TO COMMENCE ON Tuesday, February 28, 1865, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., AND CONTINUE UNTIL 5 P. M.

The sale will continue every day until the stock is sold. Goods will be offered for sale before and after the sale each day. The attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS is respectfully invited to this sale.

S. COMSTOCK & CO., 1855 Jan. 25. 1865. FOR SIXTY DAYS OATHCART & CO. WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, AT 10 to 25 Per Cent. Less THAN PRESENT PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY! Our friends, and the public generally, will do well to call on us to get the best goods and the best bargains. Our Goods Must Be Sold In the above time. J. OATHCART & CO.

BENNETT PETERSON'S NATIVE WINES. Consisting of PART STEWART, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, CRANBERRY, and other native wines. These wines are of the highest quality, and are sold at very low prices. They are sold by BENNETT PETERSON & CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

Blank Book Manufacturing. The Press Printing Co. have a large stock of blank books, and are manufacturing books of all kinds. They are sold at very low prices, and are of the highest quality. They are sold by THE PRESS PRINTING CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER. LITHOGRAPHS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, MERCANTILE AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND. MADE IN THE BEST MANNER. Old Books Re-Bound. MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, MUSIC, &c., &c. Bound in Any Style Desired.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. The Press Printing Co. have a large stock of blank books, and are manufacturing books of all kinds. They are sold at very low prices, and are of the highest quality. They are sold by THE PRESS PRINTING CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES. We are prepared to print all kinds of books, pamphlets, briefs, postcards, programmes, bulletins, circulars, and every other description of plain and ornamental printing. At moderate rates and at short notice. PENSION BLANKS. ALSO BLANKS FOR BOUNTY AND BACKPAY.

The Press Printing Co. have a large stock of blank books, and are manufacturing books of all kinds. They are sold at very low prices, and are of the highest quality. They are sold by THE PRESS PRINTING CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE! TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHT FROM NEW YORK & BOSTON TO THE WEST. Running Their Own Cars over the entire route, and HAVING THEIR OWN AGENTS At all points of trans-shipment, they are enabled To Make Better Time than any competing route. While their Rates are Always as Low as any other route.

ALL RAIL LINE. FROOK PRINTS, Mourning Prints, Spring Prints, Shirting Prints, BEST BRANDS, JOHN H. CAMP'S, 149 Third Street.

GROGERS. Will find it the best route by which to ship their FIRST AND SECOND CLASS GOODS, saving both time and money, and getting the best goods and the best bargains. Our Goods Must Be Sold In the above time. J. OATHCART & CO.

PETROLEUM. THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Capital, One Million Dollars. One Hundred Thousand Shares. \$10 per Share, Not Liable to Assessment.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES taken in Payment for Stock. 71 Broadway, New York. OFFICES: DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President. ROBERT BARRETT, Secretary. ATLANTIC BANK, 100 Broadway, New York.

Bankers and Exchange Dealers. GOODRICH BLOCK, THIRD ST. SAINT PAUL, MINN. Established in 1851. Collections payable in the City made free of cost, and remitted to the City of New York, or to any other place, at the lowest rates.

HOOP SKIRTS. AT BARGAINS! BALMORAL SKIRTS. AT BARGAINS! DRESS GOODS. AT BARGAINS! Remember the Place! H. Knox Taylor's. No. 212 Third Street, SAINT PAUL.

Government Auction Sale. I will sell at Public Auction in front of the Government Building at FORT SNELL, Minn., on MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) ACRES OF LAND, situated in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR. The Press Printing Co. have a large stock of blank books, and are manufacturing books of all kinds. They are sold at very low prices, and are of the highest quality. They are sold by THE PRESS PRINTING CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

Morgan & McClellan, Agents and Dealers. SAINT PAUL, MINN. EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Having had ten years' experience in the Real Estate business in St. Paul, and having facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, we are enabled to buy and sell Real Estate at the lowest rates, and to secure the best results for our clients.

"CITY AND COUNTRY REALTY" FOR SALE. A fine lot of land, situated in the City of St. Paul, and containing about 100 acres. It is a very desirable location, and is well adapted for the purpose of a large estate. It is for sale at a very low price.

Insurance Co. of North America. Oldest Insurance Co. in America. Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$1,000,000. The Insurance Co. of North America is a very reliable company, and is well adapted for the purpose of insuring property.

Medical and Family Use. OLD BOURBON, VERY PURE. OLD WHISKY, VERY PURE. OLD BRANDY, VERY PURE. OLD COGNAC, VERY PURE. OLD CHAMPAGNE, VERY PURE. OLD PORT, VERY PURE.

REDUCED PRICES. SOME GOODS WE SHALL SELL AT COST. SOME GOODS WE SHALL SELL AT LESS THAN COST. And All Kinds of Goods AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

Cloaks & Cloakings. AT BARGAINS! HOOP SKIRTS. AT BARGAINS! BALMORAL SKIRTS. AT BARGAINS! DRESS GOODS. AT BARGAINS! Remember the Place! H. Knox Taylor's.

Government Auction Sale. I will sell at Public Auction in front of the Government Building at FORT SNELL, Minn., on MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1865, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (150) ACRES OF LAND, situated in the County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota.

THE COUNTY AUDITOR. The Press Printing Co. have a large stock of blank books, and are manufacturing books of all kinds. They are sold at very low prices, and are of the highest quality. They are sold by THE PRESS PRINTING CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

FIRST DIVISION
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th,
Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MORNING.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 7:00 A.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 7:15 A.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 7:30 A.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 7:45 A.M.
Leave Brainerd, 8:00 A.M.
Leave Crookston, 8:15 A.M.
Leave Duluth, 8:30 A.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 10:00 A.M.

EVENING.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 3:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 3:15 P.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 3:30 P.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 3:45 P.M.
Leave Brainerd, 4:00 P.M.
Leave Crookston, 4:15 P.M.
Leave Duluth, 4:30 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 6:00 P.M.

GOING EAST.
MORNING.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 7:00 A.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 7:15 A.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 7:30 A.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 7:45 A.M.
Leave Brainerd, 8:00 A.M.
Leave Crookston, 8:15 A.M.
Leave Duluth, 8:30 A.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 10:00 A.M.

EVENING.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 3:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 3:15 P.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 3:30 P.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 3:45 P.M.
Leave Brainerd, 4:00 P.M.
Leave Crookston, 4:15 P.M.
Leave Duluth, 4:30 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 6:00 P.M.

DAILY FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 6:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 6:15 P.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 6:30 P.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 6:45 P.M.
Leave Brainerd, 7:00 P.M.
Leave Crookston, 7:15 P.M.
Leave Duluth, 7:30 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 10:00 P.M.

GOING WEST.
MORNING.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 7:00 A.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 7:15 A.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 7:30 A.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 7:45 A.M.
Leave Brainerd, 8:00 A.M.
Leave Crookston, 8:15 A.M.
Leave Duluth, 8:30 A.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 10:00 A.M.

EVENING.
Leave St. Paul, Minn., 3:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony, 3:15 P.M.
Leave Minneapolis, 3:30 P.M.
Leave St. Cloud, 3:45 P.M.
Leave Brainerd, 4:00 P.M.
Leave Crookston, 4:15 P.M.
Leave Duluth, 4:30 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., 6:00 P.M.

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH
VIA
ROCHESTER AND WINONA AND ST. PETER
RAILROAD.

A passenger train leaves Rochester daily at 4
o'clock A. M., arriving at Winona 6:30 A. M.,
conveying with the
Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line
for La Crosse.

Passengers by this route stop over night at
Rochester and take the same time to and from
St. Paul as by the River Route.

For tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage
Company's Office.

JOHN NEWELL,
Superintendent.

George Demerit & Co.
THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL LIST OF
Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pen-
cils, etc., worth \$500.00.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without re-
gard to value, and not to be paid until you
have received.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$10.00
100 Gold and Silver Watches, each \$5.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Chains, each \$2.00
100 Gold and Silver Pens, each \$1.00
100 Gold and Silver Pencils, each \$1.00

B. PRESLEY & CO.

No. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,
MINN.

AGENT FOR
Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder

ALL ORDERS, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR
Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting,
Promptly Filled. Also Agent for

SPAIN'S CELEBRATED FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS

Quality of these Bivalves Unequaled in this Market

Orders, Wholesale or Retail, Promptly Filled.

And every article usually kept by a Grocer.

B. PRESLEY, 129 Third St., St. Paul.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Invites the attention of FURNISHERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED
STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
PATENT MEDICINES.

And in that every article appearing in the above list, and will guarantee satis-
faction, both in QUALITY and PRICE OF GOODS.

1884.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES,
CIGARS, & CO.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,
SAINT PAUL.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their
PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call attention to
IMMENSE STOCK OF

LETTER, NOTE AND GAY PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND
ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS,
AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, & CO.

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY
We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.
Office No. 320 Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.
A PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF
CHRONIC AND VIRULENT DISEASES AND NERVOUS AND MEN-
TAL AFFECTIONS. OFFICE IN CONCORD PLACE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Dr. J. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Have stocked the Road from St. Paul to Rochester
(running via Lake City, Brainerd, Crookston, and
Duluth, Minn., and St. Paul, Minn.) with all the latest
and best of the following:

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.
Arrive at Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Leave Rochester at 7:00 P.M.
Arrive at St. Paul, Minn., at 7:00 A.M.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Revised—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00
per annum, in advance, or \$0.25 per copy.
THE WEEKLY PRESS—\$7 per annum; \$2.50
for six months; \$1.25 for three months; 60c
for one month.

First-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$2.50
for six months; \$1.25 for three months; 60c
for one month.

Second-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$1.50
for six months; \$0.75 for three months; 40c
for one month.

Third-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$1.00
for six months; \$0.50 for three months; 30c
for one month.

Fourth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.50
for six months; \$0.25 for three months; 15c
for one month.

Fifth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.25
for six months; \$0.12 for three months; 7c
for one month.

Sixth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.10
for six months; \$0.05 for three months; 4c
for one month.

Seventh-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.05
for six months; \$0.02 for three months; 2c
for one month.

Eighth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.02
for six months; \$0.01 for three months; 1c
for one month.

Ninth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.01
for six months; \$0.005 for three months; 0.5c
for one month.

Tenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.005
for six months; \$0.002 for three months; 0.2c
for one month.

Eleventh-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.002
for six months; \$0.001 for three months; 0.1c
for one month.

Twelfth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.001
for six months; \$0.0005 for three months; 0.05c
for one month.

Thirteenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.0005
for six months; \$0.0002 for three months; 0.02c
for one month.

Fourteenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.0002
for six months; \$0.0001 for three months; 0.01c
for one month.

Fifteenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.0001
for six months; \$0.00005 for three months; 0.005c
for one month.

Sixteenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.00005
for six months; \$0.00002 for three months; 0.002c
for one month.

Seventeenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.00002
for six months; \$0.00001 for three months; 0.001c
for one month.

Eighteenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.00001
for six months; \$0.000005 for three months; 0.0005c
for one month.

Nineteenth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.000005
for six months; \$0.000002 for three months; 0.0002c
for one month.

Twentieth-class PAPER—Our copy, one year, \$0.000002
for six months; \$0.000001 for three months; 0.0001c
for one month.

Twenty-first-class PAPER—

FIRST DIVISION

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th,
Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 7:30 A. M.
Leave St. Anthony, 8:00 A. M.
Leave Minneapolis, 8:30 A. M.
Leave Duluth, 9:00 A. M.
Leave Chicago, 10:00 A. M.
Arrive at New York, 10:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave New York, 7:30 A. M.
Leave Chicago, 8:00 A. M.
Leave Duluth, 8:30 A. M.
Leave Minneapolis, 9:00 A. M.
Leave St. Anthony, 9:30 A. M.
Leave St. Paul, 10:00 A. M.

DAILY FREIGHT TRAINS.

Going East:
Leave St. Paul, 7:30 A. M.
Leave Minneapolis, 8:00 A. M.
Leave Duluth, 8:30 A. M.
Leave Chicago, 9:00 A. M.
Leave New York, 10:30 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Leave New York, 7:30 A. M.
Leave Chicago, 8:00 A. M.
Leave Duluth, 8:30 A. M.
Leave Minneapolis, 9:00 A. M.
Leave St. Anthony, 9:30 A. M.
Leave St. Paul, 10:00 A. M.

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH

VIA
ROCHESTER AND WINONA ST. PETER

RAILROAD.

A passenger train leaves Rochester daily at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Winona at 5:30 A. M., connecting with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line

for La Crosse.

Returning, leave Winona at 6:30 P. M., arriving at Rochester at 10 P. M.

Passengers by this route stop over night at Rochester and make the same time to and from St. Paul as by the River Route.

For Tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's Office.

JOHN NEWELL,
Superintendent.

George Demerit & Co.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL LIST OF

Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and

Pencils, etc., worth \$500,000.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you have received the goods.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$100.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$50.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$25.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$15.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$10.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$5.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$3.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$2.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$1.00

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.50

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.25

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.10

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.05

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.02

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.01

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.000000000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000000000005

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000000000002

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.0000000000000000001

100 Gold Chain and Fob Watches, each \$0.00000000000000000005

B. PRESLEY

No. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder.

ALL ORDERS, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR

Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting.

Promptly Filled. Also Agent for

SPAIN'S CELEBRATED FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS!

Quality of these Bivalves Unequaled in this Market!

Orders, Wholesale or Retail, Promptly Filled.

And every article usually kept by a Grocer.

B. PRESLEY, 129 Third St., St. Paul.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

No. 181, Presley's Block, Third Street

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Invites the attention of purchasers to the largest and best selected

stock west of Chicago, consisting of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

COLORS, DYE AND IN OIL,

PATENT MEDICINES,

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

and to meet every other demand in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The Saint Paul Press

PUBLISHED DAILY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS: DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$1.00

per annum, or \$0.10 per month, in advance.

By carrier, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

for six months, \$6.50; for one year, \$12.00.

By mail, \$1.25 per month; or for three months, \$3.50

THE CITY.

Our Musical Society among the Minneapolisians.—The visit of the St. Paul Musical Society to Minneapolis on Friday evening, was an interesting and agreeable occasion, to the visitors at least.

The performers, with their friends, numbering in all about 40, left here in the regular train at 3 P. M. and returned after the concert in a special train, arriving at 12 at night.

A very large audience greeted the performers, Harrison's Hall being entirely filled, and we are glad to learn that they acquitted themselves in their usual creditable manner. Their efforts seemed to be well received by our neighbors. Harrison's Hall, we learn, is much better fitted for musical performances than any other place in St. Paul.

This interchange of courtesies between neighboring communities having so worthy an object as the culture of music and all its refining influences, is in every respect so commendable that we hope to see it continued and enlarged. When we are to witness the second representation of "Euterpe." Not more than half our citizens who are first representation and the other half are fully ready for its repetition.

A correspondent sends us the following notice of the concert:

The concert at Minneapolis by the St. Paul Musical Society was a success. The audience in view of the severe weather was larger than had been anticipated and the treat afforded a surprise. Mr. Hancock in his violin solo made us proud. To have such ability in Minnesota among our Musical Societies raises the standard of excellence to a point, once attained, which will compare favorably with any in the country. Of each performer and performance we will not particularize; it was all good. Our people have not before had so pleasant an evening from any of the numerous entertainments which have been given.

We ought to say, perhaps, a word of our friend Manger. To the musical portion of this community there is no face in St. Paul more familiar than his, and in his daily intercourse with us who of us had dreamed that such modesty could "blow his horn" so well. Haydn's Symphony in D was superb, and the piano in the hands of Prof. Wood afforded much pleasure. There is one matter not at all gratifying in this connection, and that is the fact that while our Musical Society recently in St. Paul to an audience remarkably quiet, attentive and polite, among the audience gathered last evening to hear the St. Paul Musicians, some very far short in respect to the very essential marks of courteous hospitality, it was all good. We are sorry to us to know that some of the whispering and giggling came from people who ought to know better.

MINNEAPOLIS, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

Amendments to the City Charter.—The Legislature at its recent sitting passed an act making sundry amendments to the City Charter. The principal one, however, is in changing the manner of electing the Controller, which is taken away from the people and conferred upon the Common Council.

Section four gives the Council power to give the Street Commissioner \$1,000 per annum instead of \$500 as heretofore.

Section five empowers the Council to license and regulate the selling of goods by sample, when they are therefor to be delivered to the purchaser; also that not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 shall be paid for any license, the fee for issuing which not to exceed one dollar, and may revoke the same at any time for misconduct in the course of trade; also, may regulate and restrain the sale of fresh meat, and poultry, game, eggs or fruit.

Section six provides that when animals are sold by the pound keeper, the proceeds of the sale, after deducting necessary expenses, shall be deposited with the City Treasurer for the benefit of the owner, if called for within one year.

Section seven obliges the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month to pay over to the City Treasurer all taxes collected by him belonging to the city during the preceding month.

Recruits this Week.—The number of recruits mustered into the service of the United States for the week ending yesterday, was 123, besides two substitutes and one drafted man. The substitutes and drafted men are not yet assigned, but the recruits have gone into organizations as follows:

First Battalion.....72
Hancock's Corps.....20
First Battery.....20
Heavy Artillery.....10
Sixth Infantry.....10
Second Cavalry.....10
Third Infantry.....6
Second Infantry.....2

Total.....123
The price of recruits still rules very high, so high in fact that many towns, which have made up the funds to fill their quota, have not yet put in a man.

A Drafted Man Reported.—Wm. Gorgans, an Irishman of Marine, Washington county, who was drafted on Thursday last, appeared at Capt. Keil's office yesterday afternoon, and complained of several of his "frinds," and some of his friends fixed up by a Copperhead friend of Stillwater to prove that he had lived in this world at least forty-seven or fifty years, having been born at an early period of this life. But the humping of the thing was too transparent, and Gorgans was dressed up in a suit of blue at Uncle Sam's expense, in short order, and sent off to the rendezvous.

If drafted men do not wish to go immediately, they had better not report themselves till they are officially notified to appear.

Yesterday was a lively day, country people all came to town, town people nearly all on sleighing, sleighing most excellent, weather bright and sunny, though pretty cold; altogether it was one of the most stirring days of the winter—in the evening the sky was again overcast, betokening more snow; "let her rip."

Discharge of Cornelia.—The examination of Watson Cornelia, for the supposed murder of John McKay, was concluded before Justice Thomas, at Mendota, yesterday, resulting in the discharge of the accused.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

Rebel Version of the Affair.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting of the St. Paul Harmony Society, held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the term of one year, viz:

Horace Thompson, President.
J. D. Wilson, Secretary.
H. C. Carver, Treasurer.
A. A. Clifford, Librarian.
Wm. Wilson, Musical Director.
Frank Ely, Assistant Director.
Geo. H. Colgrave, Jr., Costume and Scene Manager.

Wm. H. Root, Wm. Wilson and F. Ely, Music Directors.

The object of the Society is the cultivation and development of musical taste among its members and the community, to obtain which they shall hold regular rehearsals and give public concerts.

The Society consists of three classes of membership—Active, Passive and Honor. Active members are those who take an active part in the musical performances, and have the right to participate in all debates, and vote on all questions coming before the society.

Passive and honorary members have the right to attend all the rehearsals, regular concerts and meetings, but not the right to vote on any part in the business of the society.

The qualification for active membership, is the ability to read music readily and correctly.

Persons wishing to be admitted members, can make application to any of the officers, or through members of the society.

Active members pay an admission fee of one dollar. Passive members, one dollar admission fee, and fifty cents a month.

The Society have procured Armory Hall for their meetings and rehearsals, and the same is located in Union Block on Third Street. Our readers will do well to call on them, as they have the largest selection of sheet music this side of Chicago. They are also agents for the purchase of one of Chickering's best Pianos, which they already have in their hall.

The regular meetings are held every Friday evening.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the society on Tuesday evening next at their room, for rehearsal and business.

New Music House.—Messrs. Root & Cady of Chicago have lately established an extensive branch establishment in this city, which is located in Union Block on Third Street. Our readers will do well to call on them, as they have the largest selection of sheet music this side of Chicago. They are also agents for the purchase of one of Chickering's best Pianos, which they already have in their hall.

DEPARTURE FOR ST. PAUL.—In our telegraphic columns, several days since, appeared notice of the departure of Mr. M. M. Temple, agent for Root & Cady, at St. Paul. We learn that Mr. Wm. A. Root, youngest brother of Mr. George Root, who has been with Root & Cady since they commenced business in this city, will leave at once for St. Paul, to take charge of that establishment.

We would like to see the young gentlemen to the confidence of the citizens of St. Paul.

NEW SPRING STORE.—Mrs. G. H. Hall has opened an emporium of fashion on Third Street, over Apple & White's, the principal store of the city. Having come from the East, where she has for years been a business specialty, she feels confident of meeting and receiving the patronage of the public.

A FEW DAYS AGO.—Merrill has received another large invoice of the favorite gold pens from the well known manufacturer of E. D. Valentine Co., New York. With his present stock he flatters himself he can suit everybody in want of a first class diamond pointed gold pen. They were bought when gold was at a low price, which enables him to make a considerable reduction in price. If you want a good pen go to Merrill's.

MUSICAL CLASS.—Mr. Wm. Wilson proposes to form a class in music, and those wishing to join are requested to meet at the school room, No. 12, Church street, Thursday evening at seven o'clock, at which time the terms will be stated. Private lessons will be given if desired.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for April at Merrill's.

D. C. GREENGLASS has the largest and best assortment of Holiday Goods in the city, in Greenleaf's Block, near the Post Office.

LOCAL RESOURCES.

WOMEN'S WORKS!—MOTIVUS SATZ FOR CHILDREN.—Thousands of children die yearly from Worms which lives in their bowels. Dr. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZEGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as candy. Beware of cheap imitations. Get the genuine. Sold by all Druggists.

EDWARD H. GILES, Agent for Saint Paul, Minn.

AS WE ARE about to make a change in our business, and being under the necessity of reducing the heavy stock we have on hand, we will for the next thirty days sell our goods, consisting of OVERCOATS, UNDERCOATS, PAJAMA, and many other FURNISHING GOODS, at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for LESS THAN COST.

HASTWOOD & MORRISON, St. Paul, Roger's Block 3 doors above the Bridge.

WINTER CLOTHING.—In order to save the much needed stock of our large stock of Winter Clothing, after this date it will be our great aim and object to sell to every man who may find such goods with us as he may want. Our assortment of Overcoats, heavy Woolen Pants, Cassimere Vests, is very large; also our 100 dozen of fine cassimere and gray flannel shirts, all of which we will sell at reduced prices. A large portion of our present stock has been in store previous to this fall, consequently enabling us to sell goods less than present prices and still make a profit. Examination of our goods and prices is respectfully solicited. W. H. Temple, 3d Street, below 108-110.

UNION HALL.—George Benz proprietor of this Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Paine's fine marble ball Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid pattern air fountain for Allen and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porters. Genuine Rhenish wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medicinal purposes), by the bottle or gallon, 108-110.

JO. HALL'S BILL OF FARE.—Jo. Hall serves up today, Country fare (best in the world) platters, ducks, turkeys, (cold or hot) venison and porter house steaks, mutton chops, ham, pig's feet and tripe, the best oyster, mackerel and herring, baked wheat cakes and honey, sweet potatoes and everything else.

Private apartment for ladies.—Bedroom furnished with six Paine's billiard tables, and six Paine's pool tables (the only ones in the State), and a room for gentlemen. Lagers—Spiced rum punches, egg nog, imported, wines and liquors.

Discharge of Cornelia.—The examination of Watson Cornelia, for the supposed murder of John McKay, was concluded before Justice Thomas, at Mendota, yesterday, resulting in the discharge of the accused.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

Rebel Version of the Affair.

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN of the 2d contains an account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia, from the Augusta Constitutionalist of February 27, derived from a citizen of Columbia. It appears that the rebel troops, in large numbers, left on the 17th in the direction of Charleston. Gov. Magrath left on the 18th for the upper section of the State. Beauregard left the same day for Charleston. Mayor Goodwin went the same day and surrendered the city to Sherman.

The public stores were thrown open and every body helped themselves to what they could get. Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon. They soon commenced destroying public property. The depot and annexed warehouses and buildings in the suburbs containing public stores were fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton bales, which they had piled up for the purpose of burning the city, was set on fire.

The fire also extended five or ten blocks east of the main street, destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins. Both hotels, the *Guardian* and *Carroll* newspaper offices, and a number of churches, the Catholic Seminary, and several other public buildings, all the depots, the buildings at Charlotte Junction, and Evans and Cogswell's printing establishment, and many others, have been destroyed. Only three churches are left standing—the Catholic, Episcopal and Presbyterian. The female college is uninjured, and is now occupied by homeless women and children. The old State House is blown down. The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

The new State House is not touched, it containing a store of Washington. The Wade Hampton House was saved by Federal officers. The property of the Catholic Seminary, which was also saved and given to the occupation of the Catholic Seminary, which property was accidentally destroyed. The railroad about Columbia are all torn up, all bridges leading to the place destroyed, and all foundries and machine shops destroyed. The city is a mass of ruins. The place is stripped of all cables and transportation. All the houses and carriages in the city were taken.

THE CAPTURE OF GEORGETOWN.

Official Report of Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 7.—The Navy Department has received an official report from Admiral Dahlgren of our possession of Georgetown, South Carolina. The report is dated Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28th. Flag Steamer *Harriet Lane*, in which he was, arrived at the date of the 28th I applied the Department that the naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown, as soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty. I gave my attention to this point as likely to be the preferable communication for General Sherman, and in such a course as desirable before entering North Carolina. Accordingly I soon began to collect a catalytic force from this station. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.

"On the 22d, the Santee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marine we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with the force of men, taking the route to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault it while the vessels attacked the front. The McDowell, Geesman, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that bar of the river.</

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and

Weekly circulation double that of any other

in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements

to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere

THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.

The Enrollment law was amended in

some important particulars by the late

Congress, and we publish an official copy

of the amendments.

This provides that cities, towns and

wards shall furnish men to fill the

quota from their own limits, and

effectually closes the door to the

practice which has worked such injustice

to sparsely settled sections by having

their men bought by richer towns and the

law that remain would be compelled

to shoulder a burden to fill the quota.

Col. Averill continues to fill into in-

vestigate effect, so that under the present

call, towns which have not raised their

quota will be compelled to look within

their own limits.

The tendency of this will be to lower

boundaries, as competition between cities or

towns is thus cut off.

There are other important amendments

which will repay careful scrutiny.

CONSUL AT GALATZ.

By a list of appointments which we pub-

lish this morning, it will be seen that Ad-

miral General Malmo has been ap-

pointed Consul at Galatz. Gen. Malmo

has proved a capable and efficient

officer in the department with which he

has so long been connected; and that he

will do credit to us abroad (if he accepts

the proffered position) there is no doubt.

Galatz is the principal city of Molda-

via, a Turkish-Russian principality of

Southern Europe. It is situated on the

Danube river, and an extensive trade is

carried on between that point and Con-

stantinople. It has a population of

nearly forty thousand.

While we shall regret to part with our

Adjutant General, we shall be glad to

know that we are so faithfully repre-

sented at an important foreign port.

MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Hon. John Bigelow, our present

Charge d'Affaires at Paris, has been ap-

pointed and confirmed Minister to the

French Court, vice Mr. Dayton deceased.

Mr. G. Nicolay, the President's private

Secretary, takes the place of Mr. Bigelow

as Consul. A Washington dispatch of the

12th, in noticing this appointment, says:

"The nomination was unanimously con-

firmed. Mr. Nicolay is a fine scholar, speaks

French and German fluently, and will be able

to bring to his position a thorough knowl-

edge of the French language, and of the

workings of the Administration, since he

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

has been in France for several years, and

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minnesota Soldiers in

Canby's Expedition.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

CAMP ANKENY, Ia., March 2, 1865.

Dear Press:—We are on the eve of

leaving New Orleans on the expedition

against Mobile, Selma, &c., as is sup-

posed. We are assigned to the Third

Brigade Third Division, Sixteenth Army

Corps, General A. J. Smith in command

of the Corps, and General Canby in com-

mand of the whole expedition. We

shall be 60,000 strong. The 5th, 7th,

7th and 10th Minnesota will also be in

the movement. We have now spent a

month in the "Crescent City," doing

guard duty, and are glad to leave for the

stirring incidents of the field. The reg-

iment is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

died since the 2nd of August last. We

are all well, and are in good spirits.

We shall probably embark in a

large number of the troops for the ex-

pedition are now camped. The ex-

pedition is in pretty good condition at

present—a few only are sick. None have

SHERMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sights and Scenes at Columbia

on his Arrival.

Grand Flight of the Rebels,

and Entry of Sherman.

Outrages of Wheeler's Cavalry,

and the Fate of the Rebels.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22, 1865. Times

has been a most interesting and

valuable record of the events which

have transpired since the arrival of

General Sherman at Columbia. The

record is a most valuable one, and

will be read with interest by all

who are interested in the progress

of the war. The record is a most

valuable one, and will be read with

interest by all who are interested in

the progress of the war. The record

is a most valuable one, and will be

read with interest by all who are

interested in the progress of the war.

The record is a most valuable one,

and will be read with interest by

all who are interested in the progress

of the war. The record is a most

valuable one, and will be read with

interest by all who are interested in

the progress of the war. The record

is a most valuable one, and will be

read with interest by all who are

interested in the progress of the war.

The record is a most valuable one,

and will be read with interest by

all who are interested in the progress

of the war. The record is a most

valuable one, and will be read with

interest by all who are interested in

THE CITY.

The City Election—Salaries of Aldermen.—The election for Aldermen and city officers takes place in this city on the first Tuesday of April—a little less than three weeks from this time. There has as yet been but very little said on the subject, and it appears to be so well understood among all parties that our present popular and efficient Mayor is to be re-elected, that it is doubtful whether either party will go through the formality of calling a City Convention; and were it not for the fact that there is to be one or two minor city officers to be elected, it is probable that there would be no convention. Taking advantage of this fact, however, Ald. Jim King—who is understood to be very ambitious for the Mayoralty—will probably attempt to foist himself on the Democratic Convention, if there is one, as a candidate for that office. But it is of no use, the people made up their minds on this matter long since.

But we did not commence this article for the purpose of talking about the Mayoralty. There is another subject that comes home directly to the groaning taxpayers of this city, that we desire to see thoroughly ventilated. When the present Board of Aldermen were elected, it was well understood that there was no salary attached to the office, nor had there been for several years. The people understood it, and the candidates for Aldermen understood it. Yet notwithstanding this, one of the first acts of the Board of Aldermen this year, was to vote themselves \$200 apiece as salary. It is deliberate, downright extortion—a swindle upon the tax-payers. If they couldn't serve for nothing, as their predecessors had before them, why didn't they resign and let the people put in men who would? There are always plenty of people who are willing to take the office—men of more ability and character than the members of the present Board. And then, to take this money, this year of all others, when we are paying one per cent. higher taxes than ever before, when the city treasury is the greater part of the time, empty, and the laborers upon the streets and policemen, have to wait months before they can receive the scanty pay allowed them, it is almost sacrilegious.

Now there is no remedy for this state of things unless the people take hold of the matter. The Aldermen robbed the city treasury once, and they can do it again, unless the game is effectually blocked. We trust no Ward Nominating Convention of any party, will put forward a candidate for Aldermen who will not pledge himself to vote against voting any salary to the members of the Board, and further, that if a salary is voted by the hold-over members of the present Board they will not touch a dollar of it—that they will spend it as Aldermen Berkey did the amount voted to him.

We think if this plan was adopted by all the wards, and none but men who are known to stand by their pledges be nominated, we shall hear no more of Aldermen Berkey doing the amount voted to him.

First Ward Assessment.—Our City Assessor desires us to say that he is about to commence the assessment of the personal property in this city, and that as soon as his blanks are prepared and distributed, he will commence in the First Ward. What he wishes particularly to impress upon the minds of the taxpayers, is to have their property listed promptly, so that it shall be ready when he calls for the blanks, and then they will not be liable to the fifty per cent. additional imposed by the law when the taxpayer refuses or neglects to list his personal property.

Minneapolis Ball.—The disciples of Tippecanoe will be in attendance on the Military Ball, at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis, this evening. It is for the benefit of the military living band of the Second Cavalry Regiment. As great labor and expense have not been spared in the getting up this entertainment, we have no doubt that it will prove the most brilliant affair of the season.

Queen Esther.—The Hennepin County Musical Union was greeted with a house crowded to overflowing, to witness the second presentation of "Queen Esther," in this city. We have previously commented upon this entertainment, and it is only necessary to say that the Musical Union sustained their previously acquired reputation last night, and St. Paul would turn out in force again, if another opportunity was offered.

Mustered Yesterday.—There were thirty-three men mustered into the military service on yesterday. Twenty-three went into the First Battalion, six into the First Artillery, one into the 8th Regiment, one into the Colored Volunteers, and two substitutes not yet assigned.

Allotment Money.—The State Treasurer has received the money for the allotments of Companies A, D, H and L, of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, amounting about four months' pay, and amounting to \$3,195.

The Drunkard.—This great moral drama is to be performed at the Athenaeum, this evening, by our St. Paul amateurs. It will be followed by the pretty little farce of the "Secret."

ALL persons wishing to unite in a private or public case for the purpose of learning Vocal Music will meet in the Jackson Street M. Church, this Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

W. WILSON.

St. Patrick's Day.—The annual celebration of the Patron Saint of Ireland, on the 17th day of March, will commence with a *Solemn High Mass*, at the Cathedral, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. The sermon by the Rev. J. Ireland, subject—*Ireland and the Irish people* at home and abroad.

The celebration will close with a supper in the evening, at Mozart Hall, in Macabub's block, under the direction of the Minnesota Irish Emigration Society, the surplus proceeds, if any, to be appropriated to the Irish reading room.

The St. Paul Brass Band will be in attendance.

ance, comic and national songs will be sung, toasts given and responded to, and the music, directed by the band, will be played. Supper will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. Double tickets, admitting a lady and a gentleman, \$2.50; single tickets, admitting a lady or a gentleman \$1.50, to be had at Omb's Book Store, and at Mr. Akers and Hoelger's Depots.

By order of the President.

31

BOARD OF TRADE

Of the City of Saint Paul.

OFFICERS:

President—W. W. Ingersoll.

Vice President—Peter Berkey.

Secretary—W. S. Combs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Leavelle, Joseph Wells,

R. O. Strong, G. D. Strong,

J. B. Bredon, A. S. Bredon,

A. S. Bredon, T. F. Christensen.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

Worms! Worms!—Mothers! Save your children from the scourge of children's worms.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

Hunter Voted for the Bill under Instructions.

He Declares that it is the Abandonment of the Contest.

New York, March 12.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50, in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act. In the Confederate House, on Wednesday, this amendment was agreed to, by yeas 40, nays 27. So the bill is passed, and only awaits the signature of Jeff. Davis to become a law. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, announced that he should have voted against it, had he not been afraid. The bill, in brief, authorizes the President of the Confederate States, in order to provide additional force to repel invasion, maintain the rights of possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence and preserve their institutions, to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the service of such number of able-bodied men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct. Should a sufficient number not be tendered, the President is then required to call on all of the States for their quota of 300,000 men.

New York, Sunday, March 13.

The bill to place negro soldiers in the army passed the Confederate Senate on Wednesday last, with the following proviso: Provided that no more than twenty-five per cent of male slaves between the ages of 18 and 50,

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

REBELS' MARCH.

The rebel plans must have miscarried badly. They had Sherman (in print) confronted by a huge army near, disastrously defeated. Rebel cavalry were hanging on the rear; citizens were carrying death and devastation along with them. "Lions" were in his path wherever he moved. The Richmond papers were requested to keep a mysterious silence while Wade Hampton, Hardee, Joe Johnston, &c., whipped him.

The publication furnished by the rebel papers was promises, forebodings of great disaster to Sherman, and rumors of tremendous victories, all of which prove to have been a remarkably thin diet. The details which have already reached us show that his march was little else than a triumphal procession. No battle has been fought, but few skirmishes. The great anxiety of the valiant rebel troopers was to keep out of his way—and they did it.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 7.

It is stated that a few days ago General Longstreet communicated with the enemy under a flag of truce, and that the object of the communication was to effect an arrangement for the return of deserters on both sides.

Was a higher degree of impudence ever attained? A magnificent idea, worthy of the brain of a rebel Lieutenant General.

The rebellion is rapidly vanishing into the air. The rank and file of the greysack appreciate this and they are deserting more rapidly than rats leave a sinking ship. They come into our lines three, five, twenty, and even whole companies take their departure from Jeff. Davis' dominions. In Lee's Army, none but veterans are placed on picket duty, as the late conscripts are considered unreliable, but these veterans are coming North at the rate of two hundred a week.

Occasionally a man deserting from the Union army and enlisting in the rebel lines, and the only ones guilty of this conduct are bounty-jumpers, who enlisted for money, and never intended, and never will fight. Even such make their way back to the North through Tennessee and Kentucky as rapidly as possible. Gen. Grant cut the Gordian knot in which the exchange of prisoners was involved, but his policy in regard to deserters does not harmonize with Longstreet's ideas, as the following order shows:

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, JAN. 4, 1865.

Greater desertions from the rebel ranks are daily being reported to the United States forces, and it is the duty of the United States forces, in taking the oath they will not assist the enemy in any way during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to the nearest point of departure, and if they desire it, be given employment, with the exception of the Quartermaster's Department, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employees for similar services.

Any deserter, or service, endangering the United States, or assisting the enemy, will be executed by the United States military authorities, without further trial, and the same will be applied to all deserters, and to all who are guilty of such offenses.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

VOLUME V.

NUMBER 61.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

REBELS' MARCH.

The rebel plans must have miscarried badly. They had Sherman (in print) confronted by a huge army near, disastrously defeated. Rebel cavalry were hanging on the rear; citizens were carrying death and devastation along with them. "Lions" were in his path wherever he moved. The Richmond papers were requested to keep a mysterious silence while Wade Hampton, Hardee, Joe Johnston, &c., whipped him.

The publication furnished by the rebel papers was promises, forebodings of great disaster to Sherman, and rumors of tremendous victories, all of which prove to have been a remarkably thin diet. The details which have already reached us show that his march was little else than a triumphal procession. No battle has been fought, but few skirmishes. The great anxiety of the valiant rebel troopers was to keep out of his way—and they did it.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 7.

It is stated that a few days ago General Longstreet communicated with the enemy under a flag of truce, and that the object of the communication was to effect an arrangement for the return of deserters on both sides.

Was a higher degree of impudence ever attained? A magnificent idea, worthy of the brain of a rebel Lieutenant General.

The rebellion is rapidly vanishing into the air. The rank and file of the greysack appreciate this and they are deserting more rapidly than rats leave a sinking ship. They come into our lines three, five, twenty, and even whole companies take their departure from Jeff. Davis' dominions. In Lee's Army, none but veterans are placed on picket duty, as the late conscripts are considered unreliable, but these veterans are coming North at the rate of two hundred a week.

Occasionally a man deserting from the Union army and enlisting in the rebel lines, and the only ones guilty of this conduct are bounty-jumpers, who enlisted for money, and never intended, and never will fight. Even such make their way back to the North through Tennessee and Kentucky as rapidly as possible. Gen. Grant cut the Gordian knot in which the exchange of prisoners was involved, but his policy in regard to deserters does not harmonize with Longstreet's ideas, as the following order shows:

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, JAN. 4, 1865.

Greater desertions from the rebel ranks are daily being reported to the United States forces, and it is the duty of the United States forces, in taking the oath they will not assist the enemy in any way during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to the nearest point of departure, and if they desire it, be given employment, with the exception of the Quartermaster's Department, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilian employees for similar services.

Any deserter, or service, endangering the United States, or assisting the enemy, will be executed by the United States military authorities, without further trial, and the same will be applied to all deserters, and to all who are guilty of such offenses.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PHOTODUPLICATIONS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 13, 1865.

Deserters from the rebel army are not subject to enrollment, or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

JOHN B. FRY, Asst. Adj. Genl.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

GIANT.

Review of the Fifth Corps. The Peace Commissioner Rumor Exploded—Exchanging Paper.

WASHINGTON, March 16. Information from the army of the Potomac says the fifth corps was reviewed on Tuesday by Gen. Warren. This corps is one of the largest in the army, and in regard to discipline stands second to none.

The strictest discipline is exercised by the commanding officers in preparing for the coming campaign.

Passengers directed from City Point say there was not even a rumor at that place of peace commissioners from Richmond.

For Frederick Smith (Union), 35,000; Doubtful or scattering, 1,572.

If we give the Union side still has the scattering, the Democrats still have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Sheridan's Official Report.

General Grant's Summary of Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, March 16—9:45 P. M. To Major General Dix:

The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. City Point, March 13.

The following has just been received: To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

"Wise's Fox, March 10. 'The enemy made a heavy attack upon our camp and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several prisoners. Our loss is small.'"

"Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here to-night, and will be early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here, and the rest of Johnson's army is coming."

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Schofield's Official Report.

General Grant's Summary of Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, March 16—9:45 P. M. To Major General Dix:

The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. City Point, March 13.

The following has just been received: To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

"Wise's Fox, March 10. 'The enemy made a heavy attack upon our camp and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several prisoners. Our loss is small.'"

"Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here to-night, and will be early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here, and the rest of Johnson's army is coming."

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Barbarian Prating about Civilized Warfare.

General Grant's Summary of Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, March 16—9:45 P. M. To Major General Dix:

The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. City Point, March 13.

The following has just been received: To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

"Wise's Fox, March 10. 'The enemy made a heavy attack upon our camp and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several prisoners. Our loss is small.'"

"Gen. Couch is only twelve miles from here to-night, and will be early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here, and the rest of Johnson's army is coming."

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

Longstreet has placed restriction on the exchange of prisoners except only date for date, but some of the rebel editors say they will endeavor to have the order modified.

Many of the sick of our army have been removed to City Point.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which will not find elsewhere.

INSIDE READING MATTER.

First Page—Geology—Object and Scope of the Science; Important Decision of the Supreme Court, Regarding Reconstruction and the Rights of the Freedmen; The Most Important Announcement—Lee's Supplies Ample for the Contribution of North Carolina and Virginia.

Third Page—Women Voting in Australia; Tall and Short.

WELL DONE NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The first gun for 1865 has been fired. New Hampshire sends greetings to her loyal citizens the following verdict:—
Cameron, N. H., Tuesday, March 14.—The election of State officers and members of Congress and Legislature placed Frederick Smith for Governor, and the Democrats Edward C. Sullivan, for Lieutenant Governor, and Benjamin F. Smith, for Speaker, were elected. The result of the election was a triumph for the Union cause over the vote of the past year when Governor's majority was 5,000. The result of the first Congressional District is close.

Cameron, N. H., Tuesday, March 14.—The following is the vote for Governor in 1872:

Smith, 21,055; Harrington, 13,013. Martin is elected to Congress in the First District, and Treasurer and Rollins are elected by about 2,600 majority.

LATER.

New York, Tuesday, March 14.—10-30 p. m.—Returns from nineteen towns and cities give Marston, Republican, for Gov., 4,475; Sawyer, Democrat, 2,991; Sawyer, Republican, 2,171. This leaves the election of three Republican Members of Congress from New Hampshire a gain of one.

"This is an improvement by nearly four thousand, on the estimate made by the Central Committee, which was published yesterday. A disaffection among the Republicans in the First District, caused two candidates for Congress to be placed in the field, Gilman Marston, and Thos. E. Sawyer. This difficulty was greatly regretted by Union men outside of the State, and was correspondingly pleasing to the Copperheads. They re-nominated Daniel Marston, who was elected two years ago, and felt almost certain of success. In regard to this, the New York World of last Saturday said: "We see no reason why the Democrats should not elect Daniel Marston in the First District, as there are two Republicans opposed to him." It also called the attention of its kindred spirits to the fact that only 1,269, of which 1,347 was obtained from the soldiers."

There seems to have been a reason in the number of ballots, why Marston was not re-elected. While he was in Congress there was a ball resting upon the Granite State, but now that stain is effectually removed, and the whole election from New Hampshire is uncompromisingly for the Union.

The tradition of Copperhead rule is most effectually destroyed in New Hampshire, and she bids her sisters go and do likewise.

OPENING THEIR EYES.

The English people have made a discovery. They think it possible that the rebellion may be crushed. England has complacently watched the American struggle with an ill-concealed delight. She has furnished piratical vessels, Armstrong guns, ammunition and munitions of war, to aid the rebellion, and taken cotton to return. The idea of anything save a dissolution of the Union has never been suggested. The "noble chivalry" has been conquered, and to be a secessionist, was a sufficient passport to good society.

Fidings of the fall of Charleston and Columbia have reached our "neutral cousins," and the blithesome song which, for four years has been chanted, is now executed with slight variations. The Confederate lion declines, and the United States securities rise. The "shell" which Gen. Grant long since termed the Confederacy is becoming apparent.

"Ball Run" Russia thinks that the preservation of the Confederacy requires greater genius than has yet been displayed.

As later news arrives, the change of sentiment will increase, and with the capture of Richmond Lincoln will be regarded in England as a second Saviour, while Davis will be hoisted as a vile traitor. There will be none too soon to do him reverence, and the rebel lion will not on "ly be flayed," but completely smashed. It will pass away as a thing that was, but is not. The only aid and comfort Mason and Sillit will be enabled to obtain, will be at the pawn-brokers, and that will be grudgingly given.

The time is not distant when England will be anxious to blot from the page of history the next four years. She will soon appreciate that to have been a part of the rebellion is to have been a willing participant in the most monstrous crime ever committed. No change of sentiment or policy, now, can repair the injury. If England had had the power, she would have riveted the chains upon the slave for centuries. Fortunately, the Almighty, instead of John Bull, controls the destinies of nations.

We are pleased to notice that St. Peter has started the movement of placing the law authorizing Independent School Districts in operation. An election is to be held on the 25th inst., to decide whether they will organize under the provisions of the law. We have no fears of the result there, or elsewhere, when the ball is once placed in motion. What town will be first to follow the example of St. Peter?

At the suggestion of several Chippewa chiefs, Governor Miller made application about one month since, for permission to raise two companies of Indians for service in the South. The project has been disapproved by Major General Pope.

Rev. EDWARD D. NIEL, formerly a resident of this city, has been confirmed as Secretary to the President in St. Paul.

Senator Harlan was drafted in Washington a few days ago.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865. NUMBER 62.

THE NORTHERN BRANCH OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 9, 1865.

To His Excellency, Stephen Miller, Governor of Minnesota:

Sir:—The President of the United States having referred to this Department a copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, relating to the location of the Northern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, I have the honor to inform you that under the authority conferred upon the President in the 17th Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1864, he has designated the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, organized under the Laws of Iowa, as the Company to construct and operate the line of Railroad and Telegraph, "from Sioux City to such point on, and so as to connect with, the Iowa Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, or the Union Pacific Railroad, as said Company may select."

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

Promotions in the First Regiment.

The following promotions have been made in the First Regiment of Volunteers.

Company A, First Lieutenant H. D. O'Brien to be Captain.

Second Lieutenant Thos. H. Fremmel to be First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Wm. A. Joy, to be Second Lieutenant.

Company B, James Bryant, to be First Lieutenant.

William H. Holden, to be Second Lieutenant.

NEWS ITEMS.

General Terry, in his official report, says that not until he was sailing down James River with his troops, did he learn from General Grant that Fort Fisher was the destination of his expedition.

This disposition of the report received by the expedition to the expedition as the result of a conversation between himself and Grant, touching the failure of Butler's expedition—Terry expressing the opinion that the fort could be taken, Grant replying, "go and take it, then."

A pretty incident as it was told, but as it turns out, purely a fiction.

Mr. W. was accidentally shot by another lad last Saturday. Several boys were at play, and one of them, unknown to the others, loaded a pistol with powder and ball, which was aimed and fired at Pool, the ball taking effect in his left lung about three inches from his heart. His recovery is doubtful.

An experiment has been made on the New York Central Railroad by using peat instead of coal. The result was highly satisfactory. The usual amount of fuel consumed by coal-burning engines is a ton to every twenty miles, but in this instance only half a ton was consumed.

—William Cameron, Governor of Delaware, died on the 1st inst.

His successor is Dr. Gove Salisbury, a rank copperhead, and a brother of the late Senator Salisbury.

A distinguished Delawarean remarks that a distinction between the two is that the former was a soldier, and the latter a politician.

—The yield of maple sugar and maple molasses in the Northern States is 51,000,000 gallons annually. Great preparations are being made by the farmers in the different parts of the State to make maple sugar and syrup on an extensive scale the coming season.

—Adolphus Smith, a returned soldier, shot his wife dead, with a musket, in Philadelphia on Monday night, and then hid himself in a dark corner of the house, where he was afterward found by the police. He gave himself up without resistance. He and his wife had both been drinking.

—A colored man has been drawn up in front of a Provost, and will take his seat in the Provost's carriage. He has been customary, when a colored man's name was drawn to pass it over, but now a new course is to be pursued.

The Mobile Crisis makes a frantic appeal to the women of Alabama and Mississippi not to recognize nor receive into their homes any man who is improperly absent from his command or orders a battle. He thinks if this is done generally 40,000 soldiers will be added to the ranks.

—The Dayton (Ohio) Empire announces that under no circumstances will Valandigham, its pet traitor, again allow his name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial race in that State. We should suppose that he had about enough of that sort of thing.

The following notice appears in the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th:

Married, on Thursday, the 2d of March, by the Rev. Dr. Norwood, Mr. William D. Porter, Confederate States Navy, son of the late Admiral Porter, United States Navy, to Miss Mary E. daughter of Robert Gilliam, Esq., of Prince George county, Virginia.

—Gen. Emory, of the 9th Corps, has succeeded Gen. Hancock as commander of the Middle Military Department, comprising the lower part of the Shenandoah valley and the territory in that region, during the continuance of Gen. Sheridan's more active field operations.

—Major General Palmer has published an order declaring that he will at once suppress all slave pens and other private establishments for the confinement of persons in the city of Louisville, and will discharge the persons confined. This is a step in the right direction, and may prove an entering wedge to a great reform.

—George W. Kendall, formerly of the New Orleans Picayune, has been heard from. He is on his ranch in Texas, raising sheep and cattle, and shooting wild turkeys, waiting for peace, troubled somewhat by the Indians, and "waxing on to three score."

—Barnum's idea of a baby show has been imitated at Kingsburg, England. Seven babies were entered, and three prizes were awarded.

STATE NEWS.

From the St. Paul Tribune.

New School. Law. Notices have been posted for a school meeting to be held at the Court House, on Friday the 25th inst., for the adoption or rejection of a new school law, which provides for the organization of independent school districts. We publish the main features of this law in another column. Its advantages will be taken enough interest in the schools of this place, to come out on the day appointed, and vote for the adoption of this law.

Immigration.—Indications of a lively immigration into this State during this spring and the coming summer, are very encouraging. A large party direct from the State of Indiana, were at the Land Office, in this place, a few days since, locating lands on the Sioux Reservation. They reported to the officials of the Land Office, that hundreds would follow them to this State just as soon as navigation opened.

The present indications are led to believe that the immigration into Minnesota will be much greater this year than it has been for several years past.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Several sales and purchases of Real Estate have taken place recently. In the city of St. Paul, this is situated about one and a half miles west of St. Peter, and is said to be one of the best farms in the county.

Understand that Mr. Baberich has since returned \$4,000 for the same place.

Mr. E. Lange has sold his residence, on Third street, to Mr. C. T. Brown, for \$10,000, and purchased the concrete building opposite Donahoe's store, for \$1,400.

Mr. Henry Locke purchased a lot from Mr. A. Knight, a few days since, on Minnesota Avenue, opposite the Court House, for \$225.

Intermentes.

Correspondence (Continued).

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1865.—It will be remembered that some time ago, Mr. Pomroy, of Kansas, offered a resolution in the Senate, instructing the military Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to remove from army officers their facilities for obtaining spirituous liquors, etc. He suggested at the time that an amendment ought to be offered to strike out "army officers" and insert "members of Congress" in lieu thereof. It is a singular fact that the resolution was not immediately taken up, but that it was not until some time ago that it was brought before the Senate.

Mr. W. was accidentally shot by another lad last Saturday. Several boys were at play, and one of them, unknown to the others, loaded a pistol with powder and ball, which was aimed and fired at Pool, the ball taking effect in his left lung about three inches from his heart. His recovery is doubtful.

An experiment has been made on the New York Central Railroad by using peat instead of coal. The result was highly satisfactory. The usual amount of fuel consumed by coal-burning engines is a ton to every twenty miles, but in this instance only half a ton was consumed.

—William Cameron, Governor of Delaware, died on the 1st inst.

His successor is Dr. Gove Salisbury, a rank copperhead, and a brother of the late Senator Salisbury.

A distinguished Delawarean remarks that a distinction between the two is that the former was a soldier, and the latter a politician.

—The yield of maple sugar and maple molasses in the Northern States is 51,000,000 gallons annually. Great preparations are being made by the farmers in the different parts of the State to make maple sugar and syrup on an extensive scale the coming season.

—Adolphus Smith, a returned soldier, shot his wife dead, with a musket, in Philadelphia on Monday night, and then hid himself in a dark corner of the house, where he was afterward found by the police. He gave himself up without resistance. He and his wife had both been drinking.

—A colored man has been drawn up in front of a Provost, and will take his seat in the Provost's carriage. He has been customary, when a colored man's name was drawn to pass it over, but now a new course is to be pursued.

The Mobile Crisis makes a frantic appeal to the women of Alabama and Mississippi not to recognize nor receive into their homes any man who is improperly absent from his command or orders a battle. He thinks if this is done generally 40,000 soldiers will be added to the ranks.

—The Dayton (Ohio) Empire announces that under no circumstances will Valandigham, its pet traitor, again allow his name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial race in that State. We should suppose that he had about enough of that sort of thing.

The following notice appears in the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th:

Married, on Thursday, the 2d of March, by the Rev. Dr. Norwood, Mr. William D. Porter, Confederate States Navy, son of the late Admiral Porter, United States Navy, to Miss Mary E. daughter of Robert Gilliam, Esq., of Prince George county, Virginia.

—Gen. Emory, of the 9th Corps, has succeeded Gen. Hancock as commander of the Middle Military Department, comprising the lower part of the Shenandoah valley and the territory in that region, during the continuance of Gen. Sheridan's more active field operations.

—Major General Palmer has published an order declaring that he will at once suppress all slave pens and other private establishments for the confinement of persons in the city of Louisville, and will discharge the persons confined. This is a step in the right direction, and may prove an entering wedge to a great reform.

—George W. Kendall, formerly of the New Orleans Picayune, has been heard from. He is on his ranch in Texas, raising sheep and cattle, and shooting wild turkeys, waiting for peace, troubled somewhat by the Indians, and "waxing on to three score."

—Barnum's idea of a baby show has been imitated at Kingsburg, England. Seven babies were entered, and three prizes were awarded.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Comments of the British Press on the Fall of Charleston.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS PROHIBITED.

Arrangements for Placing the New Loan in the Market.

Medal Presentation to Gen. Grant.

GOLD CLOSED AT 167 3/4.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Tide Turning in England.

[Latest telegraphic news from the press of the United Kingdom, caused much sensation. Its immediate effect was the advance of two per cent in the United States bonds, and a decline of four per cent in the Confederate loan.]

The London Times says the influence of the success at Charleston can hardly be exaggerated. The moral effects cannot be too much dwelt upon on the conduct of the war. It is seen that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall of Charleston as a preliminary of the utter overthrow of the rebellion.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the evacuation of Charleston and Manchester markets, the report that the Confederates had been driven from the city, and the fact that the population of the southern States is not able to oppose the advance of the Federal army. The advance force has been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah.

The Star regards the fall

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

GEOLOGY.

Object and Scope of the Science.

Written for the St. Paul Press.

Strictly speaking, science, as now employed, is understood to express not only the body of information collected, general laws established, or system recognized in any department of human knowledge, but ultimate objects and whole scope of the research. Thus the science of optics or of acoustics properly signifies the body of information acquired, and the generalizations established in those branches of human study. It is in this ordinary language that we shall endeavor to give the definition of geology. It might provoke a smile to recount the contracted notions on this subject, which have lately appeared in works on geology. The history of the Deluge; the discussion of the character and repositories of minerals; the classification of fossils; the effects and causes of volcanoes, belong indeed to this comprehensive science, but many other important inquiries belong to the branches of this great study of geology.

DEFINITION OF GEOLOGY.

Guided by these views, we shall try to define geology as that science to investigate the ancient natural history of the earth; also its systems of mechanical, chemical, and vital phenomena.

TRADITIONS.

The old traditions of the Egyptians and Babylonians was that the world began with chaotic darkness, which was a fluid, and inhabited by swimming animals of the strangest forms. These traditions are said to have been preserved in the Temple of Belus. When light appeared, these animals hardened and died. In those times, the world was in chaos, but it nevertheless spread abroad through Christendom, and waited for the extension of geography and commerce by the maritime discovery of India and America; the art of printing, and the astronomical discovery of Kepler and Galileo. It was not till then that the inductive philosophy nursed in Galileo, and bloomed in Bacon and Newton, that we looked for the data and limits of generalizations in any branch of natural science.

DIVISIONS.

The origin of inductive geology was first to make a partial acquaintance with the stratification of the crust of the earth. Secondly—to mark the effects of disturbances in countries shaken by earthquakes. Thirdly—the arrangements of various soils. Fourthly—the mining countries. Fifthly—the relations of plants and animals entombed in the various strata.

COMPOSITION OF THE EARTH.

The first question in geology is respecting the natural history of the earth, what are the materials employed in its construction? To answer this question fully, is now, and will probably remain impossible, because with respect to the interior of the globe, we can learn nothing from direct observation. It is a fact, however, that the central part of the globe, must have their specific gravity much greater than those rocks which are exposed on the surface. The mean density of rocks even on the surface, are about twice and a half that of water; but the mean density of the whole terraqueous globe is at least five times that of water. So that we can safely conclude that the central portions are much heavier than the outer crust, but beyond this, all is speculation. There is hardly any tract of country that does not show the diversity of earthy aggregates, even in districts which have neither prairies, nor mines, or cliffs, or prairies for instance, that are so generally strewn with fragments of some ancient powerful currents from regions in which nature is more prolific, or reveals her treasures.

In level countries the varieties of the earthy aggregates are included in the terms limestone, sandstone, and clays of different colors, hardness and firmness of grain, each of these divisions of rock contain derivative character. Thus lime is the basis of the limestone; silica, of sandstone; alumina, of clays. Magnesia is an essential ingredient in certain limestones. Carbon is the characteristic of coal. Soda is the basis of common salt.

ERRONEOUS NOTION.

It was supposed that before countries were cleared and cultivated, that the materials of the earth were heaped together in confusion, the result of a chaotic formation; but at the present time we find that one district has chalk beneath its surface, another limestone, a third coal, and a fourth granite, and these are never mixed together; so that the careful observer must conclude that the different rocks are arranged after some certain method. The rocks are not in patches, but are generally connected by layers in long ranges. Hence it is, that we cross a great many and variety of rocks from the mouth of the Mississippi to its source.

STRATA.

Then it becomes certain that when we explore the relative position of rocks as displayed in deep wells, shafts, quarries, and mines, the works of human industry, or laid bare in cliffs, or bluffs and ravines by the hand of nature, here we see the rocks formed in layers or masses of various thickness placed one on the other like the leaves of a book. These layers are called strata. Many parts in this section of country (Minnesota) present what is termed a natural section of the rocks, and any one may satisfy himself of the stratification of the limestones, sandstones, clays and shales of our Upper Mississippi River. In the interior of the country the same conclusion is to be drawn for the wells, and shafts or pits, and mines which have been found necessary for the comfort of man,—all display the same general character, and we can conclude that the principle of stratification is all the more confirmed, not only in this country but throughout the whole world. Hence it is that a mine coming from a distant country, sinking a pit or shaft in a known stratification and undertaking extensive levels, is in full confidence that no exception to its generally will affect the results of its enterprise. It is no special truth, but a practical law of nature, and is the most extensive instance in the whole theory of geology. A stratum which in one situation is found beneath another, will never in any other situation be found above it. A book, binder sometimes neglects to bind in a particular leaf, no nature sometimes omits a particular rock, but she never misplaces the rocks.

A HOME ILLUSTRATION.

Let us take, for example, the rocks in the immediate neighborhood of this

LEE'S PERIL.

Most Important Announcement—Lee's peril is almost entirely averted. The contributions of North Carolina and Virginia to the People of the South are now being forwarded. All is lost—Apparatus from Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

THE DIP.

We find that the strata are so disposed that their planes or broad surfaces are not exactly level or parallel to the earth's spherical surface, but sloping in one direction, so in that direction to sink deeper and still deeper into the earth, and to be covered by other strata. This slope is called the dip or inclination of the strata, and the rocks are accordingly said to dip, or incline to that or that part of the horizon. Therefore in consequence of this inclination, mankind is furnished with a vast variety of mineral productions suitable to its numerous wants.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATIFICATION.

Considerable labor remains to be accomplished before the stratified rocks of this great continent can be completely compared with those of the Eastern Hemisphere. The general results may be regarded as certain. The principal of stratification is found to be universal. The order of the strata is the same in all countries, and is found to be superimposed on one another in settled order—often holding their course across the varied, yet harmonious, operations by which, in regular gradation, monuments are rearing up, and made fit to be inhabited by a being capable of understanding and recognizing the appointed agency, and venerating the universal cause, then how can we deny the wisdom of our Creator?

THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Having thus far endeavored to show that the principle of stratification is universal, we will now take for our subject the Carboniferous System, or that part of the stratification known by the geologists as the upper Paleozoic strata. In this we find sandstones, shales, limestones, coal, and clay—all of various position. In some positions this strata is known to be 6,000 to 8,000 feet thick. In the northern part of the great continent are numerous concentrated masses of this particular formation. We will take, for instance, that already known in the western part of the Alleghany Mountains, embracing the western part of Pennsylvania and a part of Ohio and Western Virginia, extending across the entire continent. The largest accumulation of carbonaceous matter in the world can probably be traced, almost in a continuous line, from the Alleghany Mountains, and even into Missouri, two hundred miles west of that river. It is possible that the carboniferous system extends to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps on the western side of that great range. So that if we make an estimate, upon a moderate estimate, its superficial area, it would amount to nearly 80,000 square miles—fully ten times as great a space as the productive carboniferous system of Britain. And of that part of the system occupied by Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the large portion of the northern States, we find the carboniferous limestone extensively spread, containing many of its own organic remains. Viewing this on a great scale we are furnished by an All-wise Providence one of the most extensive carbonaceous reservoirs in the world. It has been studied less than the origin of coal, and the circumstances under which it was deposited.

R. M. E.

[To be continued.]

Important Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding Reconstruction.

An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, on the 10th, which settles the policy of reconstruction. It arose on the petition of the State of Louisiana, to the cotton captured by the Mississippi river during the Red River expedition. During the military occupation of the Red River, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court to-day, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton could take no prize interest in the purchase of the cotton. The cotton was lawfully prize for the navy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by private individuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against twenty-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant. The court below decided in favor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed that the cotton was the property of the government, captured in an enemy's country, and was condemnable as prize of war. The claimant's counsel denied the right of land captures by the navy, and also claimed that the cotton at the time of capture was the property of the enemy's country, but occupied by the Union forces; that an election was held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

NEW TREASURY.

A three-cent copper coin has been ordered, and by law to be a legal tender to sixty cents. The three-cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty. The internal Revenue collected in the First District of Illinois (Cook County) exceeds by \$354,226.60 that of any other district in the Union, and is nearly \$50,000 more than the combined collections in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada.

Hon. E. B. Washburne and wife.

Mrs. General Grant, and Hon. J. R. Washburne, left Washington for the front Wednesday last, taking with them the medal voted to the Lieutenant General by Congress. A special boat was assigned to the party.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

LEE'S PERIL.

Most Important Announcement—Lee's peril is almost entirely averted. The contributions of North Carolina and Virginia to the People of the South are now being forwarded. All is lost—Apparatus from Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

THE DIP.

We find that the strata are so disposed that their planes or broad surfaces are not exactly level or parallel to the earth's spherical surface, but sloping in one direction, so in that direction to sink deeper and still deeper into the earth, and to be covered by other strata. This slope is called the dip or inclination of the strata, and the rocks are accordingly said to dip, or incline to that or that part of the horizon. Therefore in consequence of this inclination, mankind is furnished with a vast variety of mineral productions suitable to its numerous wants.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATIFICATION.

Considerable labor remains to be accomplished before the stratified rocks of this great continent can be completely compared with those of the Eastern Hemisphere. The general results may be regarded as certain. The principal of stratification is found to be universal. The order of the strata is the same in all countries, and is found to be superimposed on one another in settled order—often holding their course across the varied, yet harmonious, operations by which, in regular gradation, monuments are rearing up, and made fit to be inhabited by a being capable of understanding and recognizing the appointed agency, and venerating the universal cause, then how can we deny the wisdom of our Creator?

THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Having thus far endeavored to show that the principle of stratification is universal, we will now take for our subject the Carboniferous System, or that part of the stratification known by the geologists as the upper Paleozoic strata. In this we find sandstones, shales, limestones, coal, and clay—all of various position. In some positions this strata is known to be 6,000 to 8,000 feet thick. In the northern part of the great continent are numerous concentrated masses of this particular formation. We will take, for instance, that already known in the western part of the Alleghany Mountains, embracing the western part of Pennsylvania and a part of Ohio and Western Virginia, extending across the entire continent. The largest accumulation of carbonaceous matter in the world can probably be traced, almost in a continuous line, from the Alleghany Mountains, and even into Missouri, two hundred miles west of that river. It is possible that the carboniferous system extends to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps on the western side of that great range. So that if we make an estimate, upon a moderate estimate, its superficial area, it would amount to nearly 80,000 square miles—fully ten times as great a space as the productive carboniferous system of Britain. And of that part of the system occupied by Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the large portion of the northern States, we find the carboniferous limestone extensively spread, containing many of its own organic remains. Viewing this on a great scale we are furnished by an All-wise Providence one of the most extensive carbonaceous reservoirs in the world. It has been studied less than the origin of coal, and the circumstances under which it was deposited.

R. M. E.

[To be continued.]

Important Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding Reconstruction.

An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, on the 10th, which settles the policy of reconstruction. It arose on the petition of the State of Louisiana, to the cotton captured by the Mississippi river during the Red River expedition. During the military occupation of the Red River, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court to-day, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton could take no prize interest in the purchase of the cotton. The cotton was lawfully prize for the navy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by private individuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against twenty-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant. The court below decided in favor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed that the cotton was the property of the government, captured in an enemy's country, and was condemnable as prize of war. The claimant's counsel denied the right of land captures by the navy, and also claimed that the cotton at the time of capture was the property of the enemy's country, but occupied by the Union forces; that an election was held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

NEW TREASURY.

A three-cent copper coin has been ordered, and by law to be a legal tender to sixty cents. The three-cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty. The internal Revenue collected in the First District of Illinois (Cook County) exceeds by \$354,226.60 that of any other district in the Union, and is nearly \$50,000 more than the combined collections in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada.

Hon. E. B. Washburne and wife.

Mrs. General Grant, and Hon. J. R. Washburne, left Washington for the front Wednesday last, taking with them the medal voted to the Lieutenant General by Congress. A special boat was assigned to the party.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

LEE'S PERIL.

Most Important Announcement—Lee's peril is almost entirely averted. The contributions of North Carolina and Virginia to the People of the South are now being forwarded. All is lost—Apparatus from Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

THE DIP.

We find that the strata are so disposed that their planes or broad surfaces are not exactly level or parallel to the earth's spherical surface, but sloping in one direction, so in that direction to sink deeper and still deeper into the earth, and to be covered by other strata. This slope is called the dip or inclination of the strata, and the rocks are accordingly said to dip, or incline to that or that part of the horizon. Therefore in consequence of this inclination, mankind is furnished with a vast variety of mineral productions suitable to its numerous wants.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATIFICATION.

Considerable labor remains to be accomplished before the stratified rocks of this great continent can be completely compared with those of the Eastern Hemisphere. The general results may be regarded as certain. The principal of stratification is found to be universal. The order of the strata is the same in all countries, and is found to be superimposed on one another in settled order—often holding their course across the varied, yet harmonious, operations by which, in regular gradation, monuments are rearing up, and made fit to be inhabited by a being capable of understanding and recognizing the appointed agency, and venerating the universal cause, then how can we deny the wisdom of our Creator?

THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Having thus far endeavored to show that the principle of stratification is universal, we will now take for our subject the Carboniferous System, or that part of the stratification known by the geologists as the upper Paleozoic strata. In this we find sandstones, shales, limestones, coal, and clay—all of various position. In some positions this strata is known to be 6,000 to 8,000 feet thick. In the northern part of the great continent are numerous concentrated masses of this particular formation. We will take, for instance, that already known in the western part of the Alleghany Mountains, embracing the western part of Pennsylvania and a part of Ohio and Western Virginia, extending across the entire continent. The largest accumulation of carbonaceous matter in the world can probably be traced, almost in a continuous line, from the Alleghany Mountains, and even into Missouri, two hundred miles west of that river. It is possible that the carboniferous system extends to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps on the western side of that great range. So that if we make an estimate, upon a moderate estimate, its superficial area, it would amount to nearly 80,000 square miles—fully ten times as great a space as the productive carboniferous system of Britain. And of that part of the system occupied by Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the large portion of the northern States, we find the carboniferous limestone extensively spread, containing many of its own organic remains. Viewing this on a great scale we are furnished by an All-wise Providence one of the most extensive carbonaceous reservoirs in the world. It has been studied less than the origin of coal, and the circumstances under which it was deposited.

R. M. E.

[To be continued.]

Important Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding Reconstruction.

An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, on the 10th, which settles the policy of reconstruction. It arose on the petition of the State of Louisiana, to the cotton captured by the Mississippi river during the Red River expedition. During the military occupation of the Red River, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court to-day, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton could take no prize interest in the purchase of the cotton. The cotton was lawfully prize for the navy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by private individuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against twenty-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant. The court below decided in favor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed that the cotton was the property of the government, captured in an enemy's country, and was condemnable as prize of war. The claimant's counsel denied the right of land captures by the navy, and also claimed that the cotton at the time of capture was the property of the enemy's country, but occupied by the Union forces; that an election was held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

NEW TREASURY.

A three-cent copper coin has been ordered, and by law to be a legal tender to sixty cents. The three-cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty. The internal Revenue collected in the First District of Illinois (Cook County) exceeds by \$354,226.60 that of any other district in the Union, and is nearly \$50,000 more than the combined collections in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada.

Hon. E. B. Washburne and wife.

Mrs. General Grant, and Hon. J. R. Washburne, left Washington for the front Wednesday last, taking with them the medal voted to the Lieutenant General by Congress. A special boat was assigned to the party.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

LEE'S PERIL.

Most Important Announcement—Lee's peril is almost entirely averted. The contributions of North Carolina and Virginia to the People of the South are now being forwarded. All is lost—Apparatus from Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

THE DIP.

We find that the strata are so disposed that their planes or broad surfaces are not exactly level or parallel to the earth's spherical surface, but sloping in one direction, so in that direction to sink deeper and still deeper into the earth, and to be covered by other strata. This slope is called the dip or inclination of the strata, and the rocks are accordingly said to dip, or incline to that or that part of the horizon. Therefore in consequence of this inclination, mankind is furnished with a vast variety of mineral productions suitable to its numerous wants.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATIFICATION.

Considerable labor remains to be accomplished before the stratified rocks of this great continent can be completely compared with those of the Eastern Hemisphere. The general results may be regarded as certain. The principal of stratification is found to be universal. The order of the strata is the same in all countries, and is found to be superimposed on one another in settled order—often holding their course across the varied, yet harmonious, operations by which, in regular gradation, monuments are rearing up, and made fit to be inhabited by a being capable of understanding and recognizing the appointed agency, and venerating the universal cause, then how can we deny the wisdom of our Creator?

THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Having thus far endeavored to show that the principle of stratification is universal, we will now take for our subject the Carboniferous System, or that part of the stratification known by the geologists as the upper Paleozoic strata. In this we find sandstones, shales, limestones, coal, and clay—all of various position. In some positions this strata is known to be 6,000 to 8,000 feet thick. In the northern part of the great continent are numerous concentrated masses of this particular formation. We will take, for instance, that already known in the western part of the Alleghany Mountains, embracing the western part of Pennsylvania and a part of Ohio and Western Virginia, extending across the entire continent. The largest accumulation of carbonaceous matter in the world can probably be traced, almost in a continuous line, from the Alleghany Mountains, and even into Missouri, two hundred miles west of that river. It is possible that the carboniferous system extends to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps on the western side of that great range. So that if we make an estimate, upon a moderate estimate, its superficial area, it would amount to nearly 80,000 square miles—fully ten times as great a space as the productive carboniferous system of Britain. And of that part of the system occupied by Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the large portion of the northern States, we find the carboniferous limestone extensively spread, containing many of its own organic remains. Viewing this on a great scale we are furnished by an All-wise Providence one of the most extensive carbonaceous reservoirs in the world. It has been studied less than the origin of coal, and the circumstances under which it was deposited.

R. M. E.

[To be continued.]

Important Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding Reconstruction.

An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, on the 10th, which settles the policy of reconstruction. It arose on the petition of the State of Louisiana, to the cotton captured by the Mississippi river during the Red River expedition. During the military occupation of the Red River, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court to-day, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton could take no prize interest in the purchase of the cotton. The cotton was lawfully prize for the navy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by private individuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against twenty-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant. The court below decided in favor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed that the cotton was the property of the government, captured in an enemy's country, and was condemnable as prize of war. The claimant's counsel denied the right of land captures by the navy, and also claimed that the cotton at the time of capture was the property of the enemy's country, but occupied by the Union forces; that an election was held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

NEW TREASURY.

A three-cent copper coin has been ordered, and by law to be a legal tender to sixty cents. The three-cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty. The internal Revenue collected in the First District of Illinois (Cook County) exceeds by \$354,226.60 that of any other district in the Union, and is nearly \$50,000 more than the combined collections in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada.

Hon. E. B. Washburne and wife.

Mrs. General Grant, and Hon. J. R. Washburne, left Washington for the front Wednesday last, taking with them the medal voted to the Lieutenant General by Congress. A special boat was assigned to the party.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

LEE'S PERIL.

Most Important Announcement—Lee's peril is almost entirely averted. The contributions of North Carolina and Virginia to the People of the South are now being forwarded. All is lost—Apparatus from Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

THE DIP.

We find that the strata are so disposed that their planes or broad surfaces are not exactly level or parallel to the earth's spherical surface, but sloping in one direction, so in that direction to sink deeper and still deeper into the earth, and to be covered by other strata. This slope is called the dip or inclination of the strata, and the rocks are accordingly said to dip, or incline to that or that part of the horizon. Therefore in consequence of this inclination, mankind is furnished with a vast variety of mineral productions suitable to its numerous wants.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATIFICATION.

Considerable labor remains to be accomplished before the stratified rocks of this great continent can be completely compared with those of the Eastern Hemisphere. The general results may be regarded as certain. The principal of stratification is found to be universal. The order of the strata is the same in all countries, and is found to be superimposed on one another in settled order—often holding their course across the varied, yet harmonious, operations by which, in regular gradation, monuments are rearing up, and made fit to be inhabited by a being capable of understanding and recognizing the appointed agency, and venerating the universal cause, then how can we deny the wisdom of our Creator?

THE CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Having thus far endeavored to show that the principle of stratification is universal, we will now take for our subject the Carboniferous System, or that part of the stratification known by the geologists as the upper Paleozoic strata. In this we find sandstones, shales, limestones, coal, and clay—all of various position. In some positions this strata is known to be 6,000 to 8,000 feet thick. In the northern part of the great continent are numerous concentrated masses of this particular formation. We will take, for instance, that already known in the western part of the Alleghany Mountains, embracing the western part of Pennsylvania and a part of Ohio and Western Virginia, extending across the entire continent. The largest accumulation of carbonaceous matter in the world can probably be traced, almost in a continuous line, from the Alleghany Mountains, and even into Missouri, two hundred miles west of that river. It is possible that the carboniferous system extends to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps on the western side of that great range. So that if we make an estimate, upon a moderate estimate, its superficial area, it would amount to nearly 80,000 square miles—fully ten times as great a space as the productive carboniferous system of Britain. And of that part of the system occupied by Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and the large portion of the northern States, we find the carboniferous limestone extensively spread, containing many of its own organic remains. Viewing this on a great scale we are furnished by an All-wise Providence one of the most extensive carbonaceous reservoirs in the world. It has been studied less than the origin of coal, and the circumstances under which it was deposited.

R. M. E.

[To be continued.]

Important Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding Reconstruction.

An important decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, on the 10th, which settles the policy of reconstruction. It arose on the petition of the State of Louisiana, to the cotton captured by the Mississippi river during the Red River expedition. During the military occupation of the Red River, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court to-day, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton could take no prize interest in the purchase of the cotton. The cotton was lawfully prize for the navy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by private individuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against twenty-two bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant. The court below decided in favor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed that the cotton was the property of the government, captured in an enemy's country, and was condemnable as prize of war. The claimant's counsel denied the right of land captures by the navy, and also claimed that the cotton at the time of capture was the property of the enemy's country, but occupied by the Union forces; that an election was held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

NEW TREASURY.

A three-cent copper coin has been ordered, and by law to be a legal tender to sixty cents. The three-cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty.

The London Times calls our civil War a glacial duty. The internal Revenue collected in the First District of Illinois (Cook County) exceeds by \$354,226.60 that of any other district in the Union, and is nearly \$50,000 more than the combined collections in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada.

Hon. E. B. Washburne and wife.

Mrs. General Grant, and Hon. J. R. Washburne, left Washington for the front Wednesday last, taking with them the medal voted to the Lieutenant General by Congress. A special boat was assigned to the party.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

The rebel House has passed the Senate's amendment to the bill for arming the slaves.

LEE'S PERIL.

Most Important Announcement—Lee's peril is almost entirely averted. The contributions of North Carolina and Virginia to the People of the South are now being forwarded. All is lost—Apparatus from Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

THE DIP.

We find that the strata are so disposed that their planes or broad surfaces are not exactly level or parallel to the earth's spherical surface, but sloping in one direction, so in that direction to sink deeper and still deeper into the earth, and to be covered by other strata. This slope is called the dip or inclination of the strata, and the rocks are accordingly said to dip, or incline to that or that part of the horizon. Therefore in consequence of this inclination, mankind is furnished with a vast variety of mineral productions suitable to its

FIRST DIVISION
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th,
Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul	8:00 A.M.
Arrive St. Anthony	9:30 A.M.
Leave St. Anthony	10:00 A.M.
Arrive St. Paul	11:30 A.M.
Leave St. Paul	12:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Anthony	2:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony	2:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Paul	4:00 P.M.
Leave St. Paul	4:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Anthony	6:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony	6:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Paul	8:00 P.M.

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul	7:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Anthony	9:00 P.M.
Leave St. Anthony	9:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Paul	11:00 P.M.
Leave St. Paul	11:30 P.M.
Arrive St. Anthony	1:00 A.M.
Leave St. Anthony	1:30 A.M.
Arrive St. Paul	3:00 A.M.

TICKETS must be purchased at the Station,
or at extra rate will be collected by the Conductor.

DAILY FREIGHT TRAINS.

Going East: Leave St. Paul 7:00 A.M., 11:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.
Coming West: Leave St. Paul 8:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 4:00 P.M., 8:00 P.M.

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH
VIA
ROCHESTER AND WINONA AND ST. PETER

A Passenger Train leaves Rochester at 5 o'clock A.M., arriving at St. Paul at 10:30 A.M., en route with the

Minnesota Stage Co.'s Line

For St. Paul, leaving Rochester at 6:30 P.M., arriving at St. Paul at 11:30 P.M.

Passengers by this route can stop over at Rochester, St. Peter, Winona, and St. Cloud, and make the same stop and from St. Paul to the River.

For freight apply to the Minnesota Stage Company's Office.

JOHN NEWELL,
Superintendent.

STOVES STOVES

A T

ONE HALF THEIR VALUE.

Having located, along the river, on Third street, three doors above the Merchants' Hotel, and in order to clear out my stock of STOVES, I have reduced the price of all my stock to one-half its original value.

Stoves, completely furnished,
Will be sold at from

20 to 35 Dollars!

All kinds of Custom Work strictly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Do not fail to call and examine stock.

Prices, &c., before purchasing.

The highest market price paid for old Copper, Brass, Lead, &c.

N. B. Harwood,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

Best Stock Farm in the State.

500 ACRES,
FOURTEEN MILES FROM ST. PAUL, AND
FIVE FROM HASTINGS, IN
COTTAGE GROVE.

All improved, 300 acres plow land, 500 acres tame grass, 100 acres pasture in blue grass, and 100 acres natural pasture, with abundance of water, and enclosed and subdivided. Three Dwelling Houses on the place, with all necessary outbuildings, and sheds for stock and sheep.

Wood enough on it to pay for the place, if delivered at the river, one mile distant.

For more full description and terms, apply to C. W. ARMSTRONG, or to the subscriber on Dayton's Bluff.

R. H. BENNETT,
Oct. 15, 1864.

FOR SALE.

3,500 CEDAR FENCE POSTS,
AT THE FURNACE TARD OF
J. B. BASSETT & CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 15, 1864.

George Demerit & Co.

THE FOLLOWING PRICES LIST OF
Watches, Chains, Gold Pens and Pencils, &c., worth \$500,000.

To be sold at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid until you know what you are getting.

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$100.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$50.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$25.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$15.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$10.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$5.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$2.50

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$1.50

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$1.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.50

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.25

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.10

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.05

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.02

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.01

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

300 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each \$0.00

B. PRESLEY,
No. 129 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder.

ALL ORDERS, LARGE OR SMALL, FOR

Blasting, Rifle, Diamond Grain, and Duck Sporting,

Promptly Filled. Also Agent for

SPAIN'S CELEBRATED FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS!

Orders, Wholesale or Retail, Promptly Filled.

Quality of these Bivalves Unequaled in this Market!

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

25 Barrels New Dried Apples, "York State" and Old Growth.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TWICE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$11.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$12.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS—By mail, \$4.00 per annum in advance; by carrier, \$5.00 per annum in advance.

